Startling Selling of Shirt Waist Suits!

Tomorrow we make a final cut in the stock of Shirt Waist Suits, giving you choice of practically everything remaining at less than cost of material alone! It's an out and out sacrifice for clearance sake, that takes no account of loss. We've divided the assortment into two lots:

\$3 and \$3.50 Suits go at = = = =

Choice of handsome Shirt Waist Suits, of fine Corded Madras, in a

large variety of modish patterns and effects, including the neat and desirable black and white stripes, small figures, and also Plain White India Linen. Waists are full blouse style, with pleated front, skirts with graduated flounce, trimmed with band of self-matérial. Those of White India Linen are neatly tucked front and back. Correctly cut and properly finished. These suits are regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 values. To be closed out tomorrow at 98

Choice Shirt Waist Suits at = = = /5C

In this second lot is offered all the Suits not included in the first lot. Choice of Lawns and Percales, in all sorts of styles and patterns. Light, medium and dark colorings. Not an undesirable style in the whole big lot. Choice stripes and figures, as well as neat black and white effects. Come tomorrow and take the Suit your fancy commends-at 75 cents.

Embroidery and Lace Bargains.

We are lightening stocks by the sure way of reduced prices. Everything is sacrificed to the needs of clearance. These are the newest styles-the choicest patterns-and every woman will welcome the chance to make such savings.

Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, in a wide assortment of effective patterns; insertings and beadings; regular 8c. values, for

All-over Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, 22 inches wide, in this season's choicest patterns; regular 75c, and 98c, qualities, for

Housekeeping Helps "Cut."

The things you need for the home are here at reduced prices. Real economies all along the line-our well-known reliable qualities for less than poor qualities bring elsewhere.

Mason Fruit Jars; best quality machine-made; choice of pint or quart size, put up in box of 1 dozen, complete with rubbers... Best quality Mason's Jar Rub-Oak Window Screens, with steel centers; 36 inches high; open to 42 inches. Regular price, 50c.... Oak Window Screens, with steel centers; 30 Inches high; open to 42 inches. Regular price, 30c...

Walnut-finished Window Screens, 24 inches high; open to 38 inches; steel centers; were 25c..... Best quality Jelly Glass, with tight-fitting tops; special..... Ranney Refrigerators, sold at \$7.39 Ranney Ice Chests, sold at \$6.98 15 yards Fancy-edge Shelf Pa-per; new designs; 6 colors. Reg-ular price, 15c.

Small Wares at Lowered Prices.

King's 200-yard Spool Cotton 1%c.
10c. quality 24-yard pieces of Twilled
Tape for 5c.
Double Corset Steels, pair 3c. Ladies' Garters, with belt, pair. . 8c.

12 dozen Agate Buttons for. 10c, Genuine 2 and 4-hole Pearl But-tons, all sizes, dozen..... 5c. Metal-end Tape Measure, 60-inch...1c. 5c. Metal-end rape areasure, or action of the control of the contr

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES NOT UP TO 1901.

Lower Price for Cotton and Shortage in Corn Crop Given as

The story of our foreign commerce in th Ascal year 1902 is told in outline in the opening page of the annual report of the chief of the treasury bureau of statistics,

as follows: The shortage of the corn crop of 1901 States in the fiscal year 1902 was larger than in any year of its history except 1901. Compared with 1901 there was a reduction of about \$106,000,000 in exports, and an increase of about \$80,000,000 in imports. The reduction in exports was chiefly due to the shortage in the corn crop in 1901, the re duction in the price of cotton and an unusual home demand for iron and stee manufactures. The increase in imports

was chiefly due to larger demands for for-

eign materials for use in manufacturing. The shortage of the corn crop of 1901, due to drought, reduced the corn exportations in the fiscal year 1902 150,000,000 bushels below those of 1901 and caused a reduction of \$67,000,000 in the value of corn exportations. The export price of cotton averaged about 1 cent per pound below that of the preceding year, and although the exportations exceeded in quantity those in 1901 by about 170,000,000 pounds, the to tal value of the cotton exported fell nearly \$23,000,000 below that of 1901. In iron and steel the increased demand at home, coupled with abnormal conditions in the foreign market, caused a reduction of about \$19,000,000 in value of our exports of

that class of manufactures. Imports Increase.

In importations there was an increase o \$70,000,000 in material for use in manufac turing, \$20,000,000 in manufactured articles ready for consumption and \$12,00,000 in articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., but a decrease of \$21,000,000 in food stuffs. Im portations of raw materials for use in manufacturing amounted to \$328,000,000 which was \$58,000,000 in excess of the preceding year, and of articles partly manu factured for use in manufacturing the imports were \$91,000,000, an increase of \$12.000,000. This brings the total importations of manufacturers' materials imported far bove that of any preceding year in the The chief reduction in the exports oc curred in the commerce with Europe. Com pared with the fiscal year 1901 the total exports to Europe fell off \$128,000,000 and those to South America \$6,000,000, while those to North America increased \$7,000,000 to Asia and Oceania \$13,000,000 and to ports to the united kingdom was \$83,000,000 to Germany \$19,000,000, to the Netherlands \$5,000,000 and to France \$7,000,000. Nearly

all of this reduction is traceable to the drought of last year and the reduction in Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 2 Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized a the manufacturers of Pano Olintment to refun money where it fails to cure any case of piles so matter of how long standing. Cures ordinar, cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days Cue application gives case and rest. Eclieves itch ing instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy seld on a nesitive

****************** COMMERCE DECLINES the price of cotton. The great raining the corn crop not only reduced the quantity of corn available for exportation, but caused the consumption at home of larger quantities of oats, so that exportations of oats fell off about \$8,000,000 in value. These conditions, coupled with the increased demand of the home market, also reduced the available quantity of beef and beef cattle for exportation and caused an advance in the price of beef, and the exadvance in the price of over, and the ex-portation of beef and beef cattle fell off about \$10,000,000. Thus, the falling off in corn and cornmeal, oats and oatmeal, and beef and beef cattle amounted to nearly \$90,000,000. Of the \$83,000,000 reduction in the exports to the united kingdom about \$31,000,000 was in corn, \$11,000,000 in cattle and fresh beef, \$5,000,000 in oats and over \$19,000,000 in cotton, although the quantity of cotton exported to that country increased meantime about 9,000,000 pounds as compared with the year immediately pre-ceding. Of the \$19,000,000 reduction in exports to Germany \$14,000,000 was in corn and about \$5,000,000 in cotton, although the quantity of cotton increased about 38,000,-000 pounds as compared with the year immediately preceding. To Asia, Africa and North America there was a decided in-crease in exportations. To Japan exports were \$2,000,000 greater than in 1901, and to China there was an increase of \$14,000,000 over 1901; to Africa, an increase of \$8,000,-000, and to North America an increase of \$7,000,000. The increase in imports was: From Europe, \$45,000,000; Asia and Oceania, \$15,000,000; South America, \$9,000,000; Afri-

ca, \$5,000,000; North America, \$6,000,000. Raw Material Brought In.

The increase in imports, as already stated, was chiefly in manufacturers' materials, which formed a larger total than in any preceding year in the history of our commerce and industries. The total importa-tion of manufacturers' materials amounted to \$419,000,000, or \$70,000,000 more than in 1901, and formed 46 per cent of the total imports, against 42 per cent in 1901. Of this \$419,000,000 of manufacturers' materials imported, the value of \$328,000,000 represented articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing, and \$91,000,000 articles partly or wholly manufactured for use in manufacturing. Of the \$328,000,000 worth of raw materials imported for use in manufacturing, the principal articles were hides and skins, \$58,000,000; raw slik, \$42,000,000; fibers, \$32,000,000; rubber, \$25,000,000; copper, \$25,000,000; wood and lumber, \$20,000, 000; wool, \$18,000,000; tin, \$19,000,000; to-bacco, \$15,000,000; cotton, \$12,000,000, while chemicals, which are chiefly used in manufacturing, amounted to \$58,000,000. While manufacturers have increased their importations of materials for use in manu-

facturing, they have in many cases also increased their exports. The chief class in which there has been a reduction in exports is, as has already been stated, manufactures of iron and steel, in which the reduction amounted, in round terms, to \$20, 000,000, while the total exports of manufactures show a falling off of but \$8.000, 000, thus indicating that in other classes of manufactures there has been an increase of This increase is chiefly in cotton manufactures, of which the total exports for the year were \$32,000,000, being larger than in any preceding year. The chief increase in the exportations of cotton manufactures is to China, to which the exports of cotton cloths last year were 335,-000,000 yards, against 84,000,000 yards in 1901 and 182,000,000 in 1900.

Gold Dredging.

rom the San Francisco Chronicle The field of dredging for gold is expand ing in California. Where it will stop is difficult to determine. Wherever a pool of water deep and large enough to float a dredger can be created in an auriferous gravel bank this process will be adopted. That is the drift of the industry. The river eds where the pay dirt cannot be reby other mining methods are now being worked, and the benches and meadows in by other mining

FOOD ON THE JUMP MISSISSHPPI VA

How Business Men Are Fur- Becoming Conservative in nished With Quick Lunch.

THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS ALL ARE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSE-OF A RESTAURANT KEEPER.

the Man Behind the Counter.

"Just let me tell you a little story of life | Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. as the restaurant man sees it," remarked the proprietor of a popular restaurant and lunch room to a Star reporter recently. "In feeding over 600 people every day-mostly nen-there is a variety of human nature presented, a variety of appetite to be met and altogether a mixture of animal and

numan which is wonderfully educating. "After all, this business of feeding people is a good deal like politics. The people make the issues by popular waves of thought, and the politicians supply the red fire and emphasize and season the dish with the issue demanded. So here we do not go to market in the morning decided that the 600 people who come in during the day shall eat just the certain things which we may be able to buy-perhaps at a bargain. We have got to constantly feel the public appetite, to watch the proportion of our repared dishes of foods which are selected. 'To be sure, we are experimenters, we are constantly trying to create something new in the way of an attraction. Just to illustrate this, let me give you a little bit of restaurant history.

A Steady Growth.

"When this place was opened eight years age I nor my partner knew nothing about the business. We fixed up the place at an expense of about \$1,000. The day we opened would feed our customers cream puffs. We bought four dozen. Well, the day went by and I think we sold six cream puffs. We had, however, disposed of \$4.90 worth of

our coffee and sandwiches.
"Our friends sized us up that night and the advice from all was that we had 'got up against it.' We were told to quit. We over the preceding. To show you how this has kept up for eight years let me say that our receipts yesterday, which was the larg-est of any day in our history, were \$128.

Problems to Solve.

"Of course, our facilities have had to be increased in proportion, and our market bills are larger by many times. The problems we have to solve now, however, are years ago. Now it is the question of having our service kept to the same high standard as when we could give more time and personal attention to each customer.

Sonal attention to each customer. as when we could give include a sonal attention to each customer.

"Why, now, the question of scouring quietly advanced the money, orders which go to it during the eating hours of the day. In our case, in solving these problems, we have had to create nev departments; provide separate rooms for the doing of certain classes of the kitchen For instance, we have a room where fish is prepared for the fire, another where the vegetables are prepared. The pastry cook has a place to herself, with a store house handy, while the fires are arranged in rows near together in another room "We find our customers just as much interested in the details of the business as we are. They visit our kitchen, inspect our food, make comments and suggestions, all of which we are delighted with.

The Bane of the Restaurant Keeper.

"Oh, yes, we have the cranks to deal with. Now just let me ask you who do you suppose is the greatest nulsance to the Washington restaurant keeper.

"It is the disappointed office seeker. He has made his debut in Washington with a large roll and larger hopes of what is to come to him. He first goes to the firstclass hotel. He lives in style and calls on his political friends. His political friends do not seem to get the proper action. His roll gets smaller. He finally looks matters squarely in the face. He has become accustomed to the 'turn down,' and he feels that if he can only manage to stay here a little while longer he may yet 'land.' Well, the result is that he goes next to a cheaper hotel, then he takes up with a boarding house, then he takes a room and 'eats around,' and then is when we get him. He comes to us with all the education he has received his first-class hotel. He suggests that he should have a finger bowl; he wants two sets of knives and forks with which to eat his different meat dishes, and he scrutinizes everything with but the one end in ninute he comes in, this 'shabby genteel,' and we immediately get up on our own dignity and he is not made as welcome as the business man who wants to eat good food, get quick service and businesslike treatment

The Early Morning Work.

"There is another branch of the business of the restaurant keeper that is most interesting. It is the part which is done before the majority of the people of the city are awake-in the early hours of the morning-the marketing. Every day this has to be done. This feature in itself requires the study and skill of a professional. In the market you come up against all the queer things in human nature, as well as all the queer things of the farm and sea. You can imagine what this task is if you will but stop and think how you would like spending between forty and sixty dollars in the market every morning, buying the choice things, the necessary things and the things with which to tempt the appetites of your family of six hundred. "There is a bright side to it all. You are cheered by the good cheer of those with whom you come in contact, and as your place is filled with customers, and you listen to the solo being played by the merry ring of the cash register, and notice that you are letting your helt out another notable.

you are letting your belt out another notch each summer, you make no kick.

ORDERED TO THE FORTS. Engineer Officers to Be Stationed at

Threatened Places. The following named officers of the corps of engineers have been ordered to report to Major General MacArthur for duty pertaining to the army and navy maneuvers and will be stationed at the points desig-

Lieutenant Colonel William S. Stanton, to Newport, R. I. Major Daniel W. Lockwood, to New London, Conn. Major Charles F. Powell, to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Major William L. Marshall, to Fort Major William T. Rossell, to New Lon-Captain Harry Taylor, to Fort Greble,

Politics and Business.

BUILDING UP A TRADE NEW LEADERS WANTED

Many Glimpses of Human Nature Has | Think, However, He Should Have Put the Screws on and Passed Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

CHICAGO, August 9, 1902.

The Mississippi valley west is becoming intensely conservative both in politics and in business. It is necessary to distinguish somewhat from the west, as it is understood on the Atlantic coast, and the understanding of the same term on the Pacific. On the other side of the Rockles they now count Illinois and Wisconsin as belonging to the east. A compromise is the 'Mississippi valley west," as I heard it called recently.

While this conservatism is noticeable there is also to be seen the confident feeling that the dominating influence politically is in this region. A machine politician of great influence was talking about the presidential nomination. "It doesn't make any difference," he said, "whether Platt and Quay mean it or not when they promised New York and Pennsylvania to Roosevelt. We are for him out west, and that settles it.'

The same feeling is beginning to work in trade and industrial matters. At lunch at the Union League Club the other day I heard half a dozen western financiers speak sharply of the recklessness of eastern finan-ciers. Trust companies and reorganizations expense of about \$1,000. The day we opened were their theme. They shook their heads and said that if a collapse did come it sandwiches. For dessert we thought we eastern syndicates in pushing legitimate enterprise beyond its bounds.

A Financier's Statement.

Yet these western financiers are not afraid of the immediate prospect. The head of one of the ultra-conservative banks up against it.' We were told to quit. We were not quitters, though, and the next day we saved money by not buying cream puffs. Our receipts were increased also by the sum of 10 cents. Well, we kept on. For thirteen days without a break our receipts were larger at the end of each day by 5, 10 or even 50 cents. The thirteenth day we fell behind from the previous day just 5 cents; but the tide had not turned for good, and the next day, and for three months in all, the receipts of the business increased, one day receipts of the business increased, one day to hang out the danger signal, but we won't have to do it. The farmer is going to be as prosperous this fall as at any time during the last five years. That means that legitimate enterprises can go ahead and get the money they need. We have doubled our capital stock in this bank means that legitimate enterprises can go ahead and get the money they need. We have doubled our capital stock in this bank chiefly to accommodate our own customers. Those of them who a few years ago would be entitled to borrow \$100,000 now want \$200,000 or \$300,000, and we feel entirely safe in letting them have it."

Another illustration of the west's growing confidence in itself was given me last week in St. Louis. A railway contractor,

week in St. Louis. A railway contractor, who was building lines through the southnot the ones we were wrestling with eight St. Louis to promote "a little project" which required \$3,000,000. He had no idea knives becomes a problem which we have then have financed propositions involving to solve with machinery. How shall we \$10,000,000. But in St. Louis, as in Chikeep our kitchen in that spick and span cago, there is distrust of too much pushng by eastern financia the same talk of recklessness that I had heard in Chicago.

These commercial and financial condi tions have their natural bearing on politics. Though no one cares to stop for half an hour's chat on that subject, they are all

No Clear Idea of Next Issue.

In a two weeks' trip I have found no one who had a clear idea of what the next issue will be. Anti-imperialism, in so far done in the Philippines, or what is going to be done, certainly is dead. The people of the west are content with the situation told me that six months ago they though they could make something out of that topic, but now their chief concern is to who do not grasp the trend of public senti-

Trusts have more vitality, yet it is diffiis going to be drawn. The farmers are no road companies. It may be that the roll. ing the farmer a little larger portion hat is his own by conceding fair freight rates. He is not now in a mood to find ault with anybody. He is getting high prices for everything.

Doubts might arise whether labor is getting its share, but these doubts, too, are dissipated in the midst of conditions which give work at good wages to everybody who wants it. In spite of the high price of living the workingman seems to be almost as ontent as the farmer. The superintendent of a cotton mill a few miles out of Chicago old me that for the last eighteen month they had been unable to get all the labor they needed and were still looking around for good factory hands. He said to his own knowledge this was true of the other manufacturing companies, and he believed In the midst of such widespread prosperi-

ty it is not surprising that no industrial issue at present has much force in politics, yet it would be most unwise to assume that on this account no issue can be raised. The feeling as I have found it, and this feeling is quite general, is one of vague apprehension, lest in the future the trusts prove themselves too powerful and too concentrat-ed for the good of the country. The first lean year, when the drought causes the crops to fall, or when overproduction or falling off in export trade cuts down the wages of the men in the workshops, then the trusts will be a live issue. It is the fear of the future rather than the dread of the present that keeps this vague feeling of

One Source of the President's Strength. One source of President Roosevelt's strength with the masses, aside from his rough rider personality, appears to be approval of his action in beginning legal proceedings to determine what the powers of the courts in regulating the railway and other combinations or mergers. Whether these proceedings succeed or not, the fact that they have been begun helps to satisfy the public that the trusts are not to be allowed to become too powerful without testing the power of the government to curb and regulate them, off In the search for political issues I have

pressed with what seems to be a growing idea that while there are no dis-tinct party issues conditions within the re-publican party should give some forebodings to its reactionary leaders. The west, the Mississippi valley west, is not going to trust the democratic party. That is quite clear. On the others hand, a large and growing element in the republican party is not going to trust the old leaders unless they turn their faces more to the light.

The prevelance of this view was explained

to me by an ambitious young republican leader who is making his way to the front in direct antagonism to the present con-trolling forces in the party. His platform as he explained it, is reciprocity and mod-erate tariff reform. "The mistake those old fellows have made," he said, "was in thinking that because the country was in favor of republican policies, and would have nothing to do with the democrats, that they ing to do with the democrats, that they could do as they please. They have been blind and intolerant. The republican party is going to have new leadership, and it won't stand such doings as it had to stand last winter in Congress."

This statement was made a few days be-

fore the Iowa republicans held their con-vention, and in spite of persuasive and in-Captain Charles H. McKinstry, to Fort favor of moderate tariff and reciprocity.

Great Crowds Attend The Family Shoe Store

We are doing the shoe business of Washington-and no wonder-for we are sacrificing our own stock of ladies', men's and children's strictly high-grade footwear at prices never known before for GUARANTEED qualities. Note these items:

Bargain

Tomorrow we will sell Ladies' Dongola Laced Shoes, with patent tips—our reg-ular \$1.50 qualities—Dissolution Sale Price

"American Girl" Patent Leather Laced Shoes—every pair stamped \$2.50 on the sole—A clear saving of \$1.00 at our Dissolution Sale Price.....

Infants' Red and Tan Kid Shoes-with leather soles—our regular 50c. and 75c. qualities — Temerrow's Dissolution Sale

Boys' and Girls' Solid Leather School Shoes, in all sizes—grades that have sold regularly for \$1.25 a pair—Dissolution

soles-kid or patent leather tips-regular

\$2.50 values-Dissolution Sale Price.....

Choice of our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Tennis Shoes-high or low-rubber soles-Dissolution Sale Price . .

Family Shoe Store.

310 and 312 Seventh Street

ban recommendations seems to be the moving force in this demand for new republican leadership. If they had been carried out less would have been heard of it. This seems to be the one question which has vitality, perhaps because the news from Cuba won't let it rest. UNITED STATES.

Representative A. J. Hopkins, who was indorsed by the Illinois republican state convention for United States senator, and who will be elected by the legislature, told me that his support of Cuban reciprocity had been one of the chief elements of strength in his canvass. He means to keep it to the front in his campaign. "Uncle Joe" Cannon has the same idea, and says that the people of his district want to be just to Cuba, and at the same time they have a little straightforward selfishness. They think that there is a lot of trade in island, and they want a share of it. An Indiana representative who from the beginning was an advocate of Cuban reci-procity said that, notwithstanding his own

position, this matter is giving him more trouble than anything else. His people are finding fault with the beet sugar republican representatives, and seem to think that he s in some way responsible for their mis-I have been in the districts of several of the representatives who aligned themselves with the beet sugar interests. In no case

does their cause seem to have given them strength. Where the constituents do not criticise their members they show decided In talking with some c' the beet sugar representatives I have noticed the lack of confidence which they show in one future encouragement to their special industry. They do not quite understand themselves how nothing was done for Cuban sugar when their own stand had been made with the hope of preventing a reduction greater than 25 per cent. This is the admission on all sides. If next November a treaty carrying 33 to 40 per cent should be presented to the Senate these beet sugar en now admit that they feel no certainty

in their ability to prevent its ratification. A United States senator from a beet sugar state took a very gloomy view of the situation. "This reciprocity business," he said, "is going to destroy the republican party and Cuba is the wedge. I am going to have a clear conscience and stand by the industries of my state. The sugar trust can howl all it wants to for Cuban

reciprocity, but I shan't budge. This senator has some notions of humor, but he was very serious when he talked about the sugar trust being in antagonism to the beet root trust. That week interests dentified with the American Sugar Refining Company had bought 45 per cent of the stock of the leading beet sugar factories in the state. crecy about the transaction.

What the President Could Have Done. The one criticism which the western politicians make of President Roosevelt is, that he left them with the troublesome Cuban question, when, by vigorous management, he might have settled it. By vigorous management they men that he should have put the screws of the party machinery and the moral influence of a national administration on the insurgents. They don't understand how a representative or a senator can be for a national administration in general and against it in particular. It may be that they do not make allowance for the peculiar conditions which existed in Yet they are sincere in beleving that the President should have been more pronounced in enforcing party disci-

Roosevelt for one reason, because they have to be. The popular sentiment would not let them be for anybody else. But beyond this they want to see him win out in his policy. Cuban reciprocity well to the front in his western trip, and after that he let the situation get away from him. This is straightforward criticism or advice and is

Democratic Prospects.

About democratic candidates and prospects, so little is said that they can be disposed of in a paragraph. David B. Hill has a quiet movement under way in the west. A Missouri gold democrat told me that they hope to bring it to a head, but he was a very hopeful man, because he made the statement after the Missouri democrats had reaffirmed overwhelmingly their continued faith in silver at 16 to 1. Mr. Bryan knows all about the Hill move

ment. His utterances are directed against it, though occasionally he pauses to tell his followers his opinion of Mr. Cleveland. Bryan's following is still strong and will hold together till the next national convention, but it is with the idea of preventing the nomination of an unacceptable candidate rather than of carrying through Bryan's ideas as to platform and prin-Illinois has passed entirely out of the

hands of the Bryanites. With the death of ex-Governor Altgeld there is no potent individuality to raise a disturbance. The Illinois democrats will have their squabble and their factions, but these will not divide on the line of Bryan and anti-Bryan. For mer Mayor John P. Hopkins has got control of the party organization. In the past he has been with the eastern democratic leaders. He still leans to them for support nois the groundwork of an anti-Bryan movement throughout the middle west CHARLES M. PEPPER.

New Bailway in Asiatic Bussia. United States Consul Smith at Moscow has informed the State Department that a private company, representing Moscow and oreign capital, has been organized to build a railroad to connect the Central Asian with the Siberian roads by a line from Andishan or Tashkent, along the western frontier of China, through the basms of the Irtish and Ob rivers. The project is to have it pass not only through the Akmo linsk district, but also through the south-ern districts of the government of Tomsk. This line would afford a short and convenient route for shipping central Asian products to eastern Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria, and also for bringing Chinese

EXPORTS TO ENGLANI

FARM PRODUCE SENT FROM THE MILLIONS IN MANUFACTURE OF

Possibility for a Great Increase-France Our Chief Competitor.

A report on the agricultural imports of Great Britain for 1896-1900, inclusive, with significant review of the trade conditions and possibilities between the United States and the united kingdom, has been compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the division of foreign markets, Department of Agriculture. The united kingdom is the principal market for the surplus agricultural produce of exporting countries. The report says that the products of agriculture sent to that market from all sources in 1900 reached the enormous value of \$1.578,000. 000, forming 62 per cent of the entire im port trade of Great Britain and Ireland.

hual average value of the imports into the inited kingdom was \$2,308,174,441, of which \$1,458,921,776, or 63 per cent; and \$849,252,-65, or 37 per cent non-agricultural. To this extraordinary import trade in agricultural produce the United States was the principal contributor, furnishing about 23 per cent, or nearly one-third of the sup-

During the five years mentioned the an-

countries other than the United States. The several possessions and independencies of together contributed about 24 per cent. Continuing, the report says: "The value of the agricultural produce ceived from the United States amounted

to \$513,000,000, leaving over \$1,000,000,000 orth of such produce to be supplied from "While the United States already pos sesses a market of exceeding importance in the united kingdom, selling to that country more than half of the surplus proluction of American farms, the possibilities

of further trade extension there, in compeworth consideration. Among the agricultural imports into the British market during 1900 there were comparatively few products in which the United States controlled the larger portion of trade. Taking such items as had a value exceeding \$10,000,000, of which there were thirty-four in the year under con sideration, only nine of them came more from the various other sources. These nine items, with the percentage of the total supply received in each case from the United States, were as follows: Lard, 93 per cent; hams, 89 per cent; tobacco, 84 per cent; wheat flour, 83 per cent; fresh beef, 74 per cent; Indian corn, 70 per cent, and bacon 64 per cent. While other countries are the chief contributors of food luxuries, the

united kingdom on American sources of During 1900 less than 2 per cent of the butter imported was furnished by the United States. For the imports received over \$83,000,000. The eggs imported cost \$26,000,000. Only about 3 per cent went into the pockets of American exporters. About \$25,000,000 was spent by the British people for imported wines, less than 1 per cent of which came from the United

British people procure in large measure those staple food products that are abso-

lutely necessary to the maintenance of life.

About \$12,000,000 worth of oleomargarine was imported, of which the United States supplied less than 1 per cent. Nearly \$11,-000,000 was spent for imported potatoes. Practically the entire trade went to othe countries than the United States.

Numerous other agricultural products suggest possibilities in the way of larger sale in the British market. Mr. Hitchcool predicts that the greatest future developnent of American trade in the British mar ducts, exportation of which is made poss modern transportation methods. France is the chief competitor of this country in supplying farm produce to the united kingdom, the agricultural products from France aggregating \$103,000,000 in value in

Eastern Chinese Railroad Service.

The Eastern Chinese railroad is about to open direct passenger communication from Moscow to Port Arthur. The trains on the South Ussuri railroad will meet steamers which run between the Russian ports on the Pacific and ports of China and Japan. Moreover, the railroad proposes to organize regular steamship communication on the Ussuri and Sungari rivers, to the station of Iman, on the Ussuri line. This small town is growing rapidly. There are dense forests in the vicinity which furnish sleepers and logs for the Chinese and Siberian railroads. At the opening of regular passenger communication on the Eastern Chinese railtional Sleeping Car Company at the junc tion stations, and this number will be in-creased on January 1, 1903, to forty cars on the Manchurian railroad. The cars will run a distance of 2,000 miles and will be equipped with all modern improvements.

Invited to Meet in Washington. W. F. Gude, the newly-elected president

of the Business Men's Association, called on Commissioner Macfarland this morning and asked that the Commissioners send an invitation to the Society of American Florists about to meet at Asheville, N. C., to hold their next annual convention in August, 1903, in Washington. The society held its convention here ten years ago. Mr. Gude stated that if the society accepted the in-vitation the florists of the District would provide for the entertainment of the visit-ors. Upon this assurance Commissioner The failure of President Roosevelt's Cu- provinces and even into northern Persia. Macfarfand will recommend that the invi-

JROWTH WAS HEALTHY

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

From 1890 to 1900 There Was an Increase in Capital of 26 Per Cent.

and wagons for the census year ending May 31, 1900, has been issued by the census office. The report was prepared by James K. Dawes, under the direction of S. N. D. North, chief statistician for manu-

The report shows a capital of \$118,187,839 invested in the manufacture of carriages and wagons in the 7,632 establishments reporting for the United States. This sum represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the corporations engaged in this industry.

The value of the products is returned at \$121,537,276, to produce which involved an outlay of \$4,073,932 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; \$29,814,911 for wages; \$6,241. 469 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and \$56,676,073 for ma terials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel The difference between the aggregate of these sums and the value of the products is in no sense indicative of the profits in the manufacture of carriages and wagons ule takes no cognizance of the cost of sell capital invested, the mercantile losses in plant. The value of the product given is

The statistics for the census of 1810 were published officially in 1813 by Tench Coxe of Philadelphia in "Tables of the Several Branches of American Manufactures at the Census of 1810." At that census there were sixteen states, six territories and four districts, a total of twenty-six, of which nine reported the industry as being conducted within their borders. The reports showed simply the value of the manufactured product, without giving, except in a few cases, the number either of establishments or of vehicles constructed. The aggregate value for the whole country was \$1,421,573.

New York Ranked First.

At the census of 1900 in number of estab lishments New York ranked first, with 893 establishments; Pennsylvania second, with 872, and Ohio third, with 543. The number in certain other states, ranking in the order named, was: Wisconsin, 436; Illinois, 407; Massachusetts, 388; Missouri, 377; Michigan, 200; New Jersey, 288; Indiana, 275, and

In respect to capital, at the census of 189 New York ranked first, with a capital of \$14,124,310; Ohio second, with \$13,333,262, and Indiana third, with \$10,077,806. Several states following Indiana ranked as follows: with \$8,153,778; Pennsylvawith \$6,195,279, and Michigan seventh, with \$5,453,720. At the census of 1900 Indiana had risen from third to first place, with a capital of \$17,718,489, an increase of \$7,640.-683, or 75.8 per cent; New York went from first to second place, with \$14.141,207, an increase of only \$16,897, or one-tenth of 1 per cent; Ohio from second to third place,

8.8 per cent. other four states named above re tained their relative places in rank, with capital, increase and per cent of increase, respectively, as follows: Illinois, \$9,539,235, an increase of \$1,385,457, or 17 per cent, Pennsylvania, \$8,643,315, an increase of \$2,-288,142, or 36 per cent; Wisconsin, \$8,461,-561, an increase of \$2,266,282, or 36.6 per cent, and Michigan, \$7,935,269, an increase of \$2,481,549, or 45.5 per cent. In 1890 fifteen states reported a capital in excess of \$1,000,000 each; in 1900 the number had in-

Big Gain in Ten Years.

The capital in this industry in the United States increased from \$93,455,257 in 1890 to \$118,187,838 in 1900, a gain of \$24,732,581, or 26.5 per cent.

In 1884 the importation of carriages and parts thereof amounted to \$193,890. Except n 1888 this amount increased until 1892 when the imports reached \$670.574; from this year imports decreased until 1898, when they were \$7.551, increasing in 1899 to \$19,-863, and in 1900 to \$29,662. The increase in the last two years of the decade was un-

DR. YOUNG PROMOTED.

Becomes Sanitary and Food Inspector at \$1,200 Per Annum.

The Commissioners have appointed Dr. Hulbert Young sanitary and food inspector in the health department at \$1,200 a year, vice J. D. Miller, resigned. In making the recommendation for the appointment of Dr. Young, Dr. Woodward, the health officer. recommended that the United States civil service commission be requested to hold an examination of applicants for appointment to the position of sanitary and food inspec-tor, charged with the enforcement of the milk and pure food laws, the position made vacant by the promotion of Dr. Young. The Commissioners today announced that the conditions for admission to the exami-nation will be determined within a few days and can then be obtained from the health

Mrs. Eliza Young, the oldest actress in America, is dead at the Actors' Home in Clove road, West New Brighton, Staten Is-

E. W. Grove.